

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES
ON THE HEMIPTERA.—No. 8.

By G. W. KIRKALDY.

A.

I do not propose to reply in detail to Mr. Distant's recent criticisms (Entom. 1907, pp. 15 and 36), as the matter is not of interest to entomologists in general, and the facts and opinions are cited on both sides for hemipterists to choose from. Mr. Distant, however, implies that I employ a nomenclature of my own, and that my style of citation is incorrect.

In using "*Leptocoris*" I have simply selected the name which is proper under the rules followed by every living hemipterist but Mr. Distant, *viz.* priority. This name was proposed in 1833* by Hahn for a single species *rufus* (= *abdominalis*). Spinola in 1837 erected *Serinetha*, with type *abdominalis*, alleging at the time that *Leptocoris* was preoccupied by *Leptocoryza* (sic!). As a matter of fact *Leptocorixa* was founded by Berthold in 1827 (from the French form *Leptocorise* of 1825), altered by Latreille in 1829 to *Leptocorisa*. According to recognized rules, *Leptocoris* is not preoccupied by *Leptocorixa* or *Leptocorisa*. With regard to Mr. Distant's appeal to "authority," Dallas's work is nearly sixty years old, while Stål and Lethierry and Severin are notoriously indifferent to the principle of priority. It is because Bergroth is so "strict an observer of the law" that I feel sure he would now use *Leptocoris*.

Mr. Distant further says, "but it is inexact to write '*Serinetha*, Dist.'; he gives me too much credit." On looking at the context (Ent. xl. pp. 282-3), it will be seen that my note referred to omissions from the 'Fauna of India,' and the generic name in square brackets obviously was that under which the species would be found in Mr. Distant's index.

Another small point I may now refer to is that on p. 87 of vol. xl. (1907). Colonel Bingham states that the date 1830 for the text of the 'Coquille' was not corrected in print to 1838 till 1906, after the third volume of Mr. Distant's 'Fauna of India—Hemiptera' was in print. This is inaccurate, for the correction was published *four years* previously, *viz.* in the 'Entomologist' for 1902 (pp. 316-7), under a special heading.

II.

Family CIMICIDÆ.

Phlæophana, gen. nov.

Allied to *Phlæa*, Lep. & Serv., but differing by the juga being non-contiguous apically; the much longer labium; the much

* Not 1831, as Mr. Distant persists in citing.

longer scutellum, differently formed corium and membrane. Type, *Phlæa longirostris*, Spin.

In the 'Fauna of India—Hem. I.' Mr. Distant cites *lineolatus* as the type of *Podisus*, and in this he has unfortunately been followed by Schouteden (Gen. Ins.).

Podisus was founded by Herrich-Schäffer in the 'Wanzenartigen Insecten,' ix. 296, without mention of species. On p. 338 he describes five species, viz. *punctipennis*, *strigipes*, *vittipennis*, *pallipes*, and *albiseptus*. The first general treatment was apparently that of Stål in 1870. In that *punctipennis* is placed under *Apateticus*; *vittipennis* under *Podisus*; *pallipes* as uncertain; *albiseptus* under *Tynacantha*; *strigipes* under *Mineus*. I think, therefore, that the type of *Podisus* is *vittipennis* (= *bifidus*).

Montrouzierellus, n. n. = *Platynopus*, subgen. || *Acanthomera*, Montr. (type, *melacanthus*).

Austromalaya, n. n. = || *spudæus*, Stål.

Glaucias, n. n. = || *Zangis*, Stål.

Bæria, n. n. = || *Panda*, Distant.

Family CICADIDÆ.

Psalmocharias, n. n. = || *Sena*, Distant.

There are several points of nomenclature on which I have not answered criticisms as yet. These will be dealt with in detail in the Introduction to the first volume of the 'Catalogue of the Hemiptera' now in the press.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SAWFLY (*SELANDRIA*) FROM BORNEO.

BY P. CAMERON.

Selandria kuchingensis, sp. nov.

Black, shining; the apex of the femora narrowly, the basal three-fourths of the tibiæ, and the tarsi white; wings iridescent, hyaline, distinctly suffused with fuscous; the costa, stigma, and nervures black, the costa thicker than usual; the first transverse cubital nervure very faint, almost obliterated; the transverse radial nervure has the lower half bullated; the second recurrent nervure is received at the apex of the basal fourth of the cellule. Head and thorax bearing a short white pile. ♂. Length, 4 mm.

Kuching, Borneo; May (John Hewitt).

Basal joints of antennæ fuscous, the third as long as the fourth and half of the fifth, the fifth, sixth, and seventh dilated, thicker than the apical pair. Frontal area large, raised, widened towards the apex, the top enclosing the lower ocellus. A stout keel between the antennæ. Clypeus opaque, shagreened, its apex broadly transverse.

Palpi clear white. Mesonotum distinctly trilobate, the middle lobe with a deep furrow down the centre. Conchri large, clear white. The dorsal middle segments of the abdomen are fuscous. Calcaria short, testaceous. The first joint of the hind tarsi is blackish-fuscous, narrowly white at the base and apex, the second is testaceous, blackish above, the third and fourth black, the fifth black, white at the base.

NOTES ON BRITISH BRACONIDÆ.—VI.

BY CLAUDE MORLEY, F.E.S., &c.

(Continued from vol. xl. p. 254.)

METEORIDÆ.

THIS small subfamily consists of some thirty species, which so closely resemble the ichneumonidous *Hemiteles* in the structure of their petiolated abdomen, &c., that I found an individual of the latter genus among them, while working on this paper, in my collection; it also is related to the Euphoridæ, among Braconids, though its possession of three cubital cells will at once distinguish it therefrom. Its species are mainly parasitic on Lepidoptera, sometimes socially but usually solitarily: one, I shall show, has been bred from a sawfly, and several are reputed to prey upon beetles; while *M. obfuscator* is constantly being bred by coleopterists from the heteromerous *Orchesia micans* in Boleti on elm trees. The following table will sufficiently distinguish our species, many of which appear at first sight very obscure, but become easily recognized with a little practice; and the last four or five are, perhaps, but varieties of the same. There is but one genus:—

METEORUS, Hal.

- | | | | |
|------|-----|--|-----------------------------------|
| (44) | 1. | Post-petiole discally bisulcate at the base. | |
| (5) | 2. | Radial cell of lower wing divided by a transverse nervure | (ZEMIOTES, Först.). |
| (4) | 3. | Costal and median cells of upper wing of subequal length | 1. <i>albiditarsis</i> , Curt. |
| (3) | 4. | Costal cell distinctly shorter than the median | 2. <i>caligatus</i> , Hal. |
| (2) | 5. | Radial cell of lower wing not divided. | |
| (7) | 6. | Costal cell as long or longer than median (PROTELUS, Först.). | 3. <i>chrysophthalmus</i> , Nees. |
| (6) | 7. | Costal cell shorter than the median. | |
| (33) | 8. | Recurrent nervure emitted before apex of first cubital cell. | |
| (12) | 9. | Antennæ with at least thirty-five joints. | |
| (11) | 10. | Post-petiole twice longer than apically broad: abdomen longer. | 4. <i>deceptor</i> , Wesm. |